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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation;

State of Nebraska. | s. s.
County of Douglas. |
N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 18th, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, 12th......12,425 
 Monday, 14th
 12,770

 Tuesday, 15th
 12,270

 Wednesday, 16th
 12,050

 Thursday, 17th
 12,050

 Friday, 18th
 13,100

. 19,276 Average..... N. P. FEIL.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
19th day of June, 1886. SIMON J. FISHER,
Notary Public.

N. P. Fell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,395 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public.

OMAHA should encourage manufactures, or the real estate boom cannot be kept up very long.

Why can't the street railway company put conductors on the main line? The bobtail car is a nuisance.

Ir appears to be the understanding among the democrats of congress that no further effort will be made this session to consider the tariff bill.

WHAT about the exposition? Do the managers propose waiting until September before they begin active preparations? They have only ten weeks now for preliminary work.

THE Kansas City Times makes this eminently sound observation: "There ought to be some way of keeping base ball scores out of the newspapers, and giving the space to bank clearings and real estate transfers."

The Belgian poodle sent to Mrs. Cleveland, and which for the moment is one of the curiosities of the white house, converses only in French. The efforts of visitors to interest the "purp" by shouting "rats," are consequently dismal failures.

THE United States senate on Thursday passed the bill fixing the salaries of federal district judges at \$5,000, which is an increase, and prohibiting nepotism, so that hereafter a judge of the United States court cannot appoint a relative to a position under him.

THE Omaha team lacked only one minute and two seconds of getting there. That isn't much time, generally speaking, but in a boat race it is a good deal. Our team will win next year if the scriptural adage that the first shall be last, and the last shall be first, doesn't

Ir all the additions to Omaha that are now outside of the city limits were made part of the city proper, the assessment for municipal purposes could be raised a million dollars. That alone would yield from \$35,000 to \$40,000 revenue, available for public improvements, police and fire departments.

THE Independent says: "The telegraph, the telephone, and phonograph are as great miracles against the background of past centuries as the birth of Isaac or the resurrection of Christ." If this paragraph had been penned by the editor of a secular paper it would no doubt have created a great deal of adverse comment among religious people.

THE opponents of the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia will find great encouragement in the fact that a girl who was subjected to his treatment in April, and sent home as out of danger, has just died of hydrophobia. This makes quite half a dozen cases in which the Pasteur system has proved a failure, but perhaps these are not sufficient to warrant a verdict against its officacy.

THE friends of the anarchists on trial in Chicago are leaving no means untried to help the cause of the reckless men who are held responsible for the murder of policemen, and to defeat justice. They have adopted a policy of intimidation towards the witnesses of the prosecution, some of whom, fearing for their lives, have refused to appear. It is notworthy that these people who have derided, de fied and outraged the laws are in its grasp the most arrant cowards. They are brave in words and in the skulking methods of the assassin.

An animated contest for the democratic nomination for governor is in progress in Georgia, the contestants being ex-United States Senator John B. Gordon and Major Bacon. The former has the support of the present senators, Brown and Colquitt, and the Atlanta Constitution, while Bacon is being vigorously backed by the Augusta Chronicle and Macon Telegraph. The fight has become very warm, the record of Gordon as a railroad lawyer, his connection with the convict labor of the state, and other damaging facts in his political career are being most fully and freely exposed. Gordon has certainly made his connection with politics a great success financi ally, having within a comparatively few years become one of the wealthiest men of the south. On the whole it does not appear that Georgia polities is much less erooked and deceptive than that of other

The Charities and Correction Confercordial welcome to Miss Cleveland into It is announced that arrangements are the editorial fold.

nearly completed for the thirteenth na-

tional conference of charities and correc-

tion, to be held this year at St. Paul, Min-

nesota, from the 15th to the 21st of July.

The programme as at present arranged

gives promise that the proceedings of the

interesting and instructive, and it is

gratifying to have the assurance of the

officers that the indications of a large at-

tendance are most favorable. Looking

over the list of subjects that will be pre-

sented, we find them nearly all of a

strictly practical character, and among

those who will contribute papers upon

vital matters relating to charities and

correction are Bishop Ireland of Minne-

sota, Rev. R. Heber Newton of New

York, ex-Governor Hoadly of Ohio,

Hon. Henry W. Lord of Dakota, Hon. F.

B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, Hon. Simon

Wolf of Washington, D. C., be-

sides a number of ladies who have had

extended experience in the work which

it is the special purpose and province of

These annual conferences have unques-

tionably been of inestimable service in

promoting public interest and enlarging

popular knowledge respecting the ex-

tremely important subjects of charities

and correction, which are ever present-

ing new conditions and suggestions to

the contemplation and study of those

who from duty or inclination give them

attention. They make an ever-growing

and an inexhustiable demand upon the

regard of the creators and the administra-

tors of law, the students and investiga-

tors in the department of moral activities.

the philanthropic, and that useful class

charged with caring for the unfortun-

ates who are dependent upon the public

beneficence or become subjects

of penal restraint and control.

These conferences, therefore, merit

all the interest and support that can be

Nebraska is not behind the younger

states in the attention her people have

given to the subjects of charities and

correction, but there might be greater

interest manifested in them. The time

is not far distant when they will make a

much stronger and more urgent demand

upon our attention than they now do,

and it will be well to be prepared to

answer such demand by the best methods

which knowledge and experience ap-

prove. It is intended to send to St. Paul

the special duty of inviting the confer-

ence to meet next year in Omaha,

and it is desirable that this delegation

shall have the authority to offer induce-

ments not likely to be outweighed by

those which will undoubtedly be pre-

sented by other communities. There is

every facility at hand for the adequate

and excellent entertainment of those

who would attend the conference, and

there are strong general reasons

that can be urged in favor of holding it

here, but the delegation should be

enabled to supplement these by the as-

surance of an open-handed liberality on

the part of our people that would com-

pel attention to our invitation. The

effect which a meeting of the conference

here would have in conserving and

stimulating the work of charities and

correction in Nebraska justifies an earn-

est effort to secure the conference of

An Unprofitable Treaty.

The question of terminating the treaty

of the United States with the govern-

ment of the Hawaiian Islands is pending

in congress, with some prospect that

the notice of the desire of this gov-

ernment to terminate the treaty will

be approved. The fact appears to be

that it is an altogether one-sided arrange-

ment, the benefits from which are wholly

enjoyed by the planters of the islands

and a combination of sugar refiners in

San Francisco who are also large owners

of plantations in the islands.

The practical effect is that the

United States is annually subsi-

lizing the Hawaiian sugar and rice

planters to the extent of about \$4,000,000,

for which liberal consideration there are

no compensating advantages. The ex-

ports from this country to the islands are

said to amount to less than the sugar du-

ties remitted by the treasury under the

provisions of the treaty of 1876, and it

does not appear that they have

been materially increased as a re-

sult of the treaty. Indeed, it is

claimed that the treaty has utterly

failed to divert any part of the European

trade of the islands to the United States.

as was promised by the Hawaiian nego-

tiators, but on the contrary the planters,

enriched by the benefits derived from the

treaty, have become more liberal custom-

ers of European manufacturers and mer-

chants. On the other hand the producers

of the islands cannot do without the mar-

kets of California and Oregon for their

sugar and rice, as the freight charges

for transporting the same to Europe or

the eastern parts of the United

States would be quite three times

larger than the freight charge from the

islands to San Francisco. Neither can

they obtain the bulky and, in many

cases, perishable supplies which they

obtain from San Francisco as cheaply

elsewhere. Obviously, therefore, there

is no sufficient reason why this jughandle

arrangement, which seems to be so

entirely in the interest of the Hawaiian

planters and a few sugar refiners should

continue. It is not the sort of reciprocity

The report that in the event of the ter-

mination of the treaty a European syndi-

cate is ready to loan the Hawaiian gov-

ernment ten million dollars, with the

expectation that they will obtain pos-

session of the sovereignty of the islands,

is doubtless correctly regarded as a mere

invention of those who fear that the

treaty will be abandoned and their inter-

ests destroyed or seriously damaged.

That King Kalakana is near enough to

bankruptcy to desire a loan is not

doubted, but he has no security

to give that money lenders who

expect ever to get a return of their

loan would be likely to accept. The

government and crown lands fit for culti-

vation are either sold or leased and the

extravagant king has really nothing to

offer in the form of acceptable security.

Furthermore the planters are said to be to

a man opposed to a loan. In any event

this threat of a European syndicate is a

bugbear which ought not to be permitted

to affect the question relative to the con-

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND has ne-

tinuance or termination of the treaty.

which is reciprocal.

next year for Omaha.

delegation from this state charged with

shown them.

the conference to consider and discuss.

forthcoming conference will be unusually

Other Lands Than Ours. There is no abatement of interest or activity in the English campaign. Mr. Gladstone concluded his canvass in Scotland with a speech at Glasgow on last Tuesday, the occasion being signalized by a most enthusiastic popular demonstration. His return journey was, at most points, a repetition of his experience when he went to Scotland. He will resume active work in the campaign on next Monday, when he is announced to speak at Liverpool. The tory and conservative lenders have not been losing any time, perhaps the reost notable declaration from this source during the week being the manifesto of Lord Randolph Churchill, characterized by vehement abuse of Mr. Gladstone and a passionate appeal to the prejudices of the English people. Popular expressions of enthusiasm are not always a safe guide, but there is good reason to believe that the liberal cause has been greatly strengthened in Scotland, and that the election will result in returning an increased representation of home rule liberals from that country. In England the conservative cause is not believed to have gained anything from the coercion arguments of Lord Salisbury and the ill-natured appeals of Churchill, and there are reported indications of an increasing liberal sentiment in unexpected quarters. The conservative candidates, it is said, are becoming bewildered by the eccentricities of their several leaders, and are heartily wishing for a leader who would lead. The opposition by Lord Salisbury to the clauses in the elections bill intended to lighten the expenses of an election will be freely and effectively used against the tory leader.

According to the arrangement the dissolution of parliament was to take place to-day. The programme was that the queen would hold a privy council this afternoon, at which the royal proclamation dissolving parliament would be signed. Upon the signature of the document, members of the house ot commons will cease to be the representatives of the people, and the sixteen Scottish representative peers must be re-elected by their peers at Holyroad. In the ordinary borroughs July 2 is the first and July 7 the last possible day for polling, and in the counties and district burroughs July 6 is the first and July 16 the last possible day for polling. \* "

The forty-ninth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne occurred on last Sunday, and was duly celebrated throughout England by special religious services. Preparations for celebrating her jubilee a year hence were begun some time since. It is interesting to note that only three reigns have exceeded hers in length in the 1,059 years which have passed since Egbert the Saxon conquered the provinces of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumberland, and first assumed the title of king of England. Henry III. reigned fiftysix years, Edward III. fifty years and George III. sixty years. These are the four longest reigns in English history. Among living monarchs none approach any of these in duration of sway except Dom Pedro of Brazil, who has reigned fifty-six years, having ascended the throne when only five years of age. Francis Joseph of Austria has ruled thirty-eight years, and William twenty-five years, ten years as King of Prussia and tifteen as Emperor of Germany. The only reign in a great nation outside of England that exceeded Victoria's was that of Louis XIV. of France, which extended through seventy-two years. Elizabeth ruled fortyfive years, which was a longer period than that of any other of England's women monarchs except Victoria.

Tuesday, in the French senate, the bill for the expulsion of the princes was passed by a majority of 34 in a total vote of 248. The result had been a foregone conclusion and was consequently received by the people without any demonstration. A meeting of the followers of Prince Napoleon on the same evening was slenderly attended, and an invitation of Prince Victor to his partisans to meet him at his home on Wednesday was not largely responded to. But notwithstanding this apparent popular indifference there is believed to be a strong under current of sympathy with the banished princes which may find a more favorable opportunity for expression in the not far tuture. The count of Paris arrived in London on Thursday, where he issued a manifesto protesting against the expulsion, charging the republic with cowardice, and affirming that he has the confidence of France and at the decisive hour will be ready. The other exiles have betaken themselves to safe asylums.

According to the newspaper corre spondents the relations between Germany and France are greatly strained. They find the foundation for their representatives in the general reason that the opin ion in France is unanimous that Germany is seeking a pretext for renewed war, and there is some warrant for the belief that such a fear exists, in the fact that of late French officials and journals have been unusually reserved in their criticisms of German policy and acts. On the part of Germany, it is not unlikely that the new French army bill has excited some feeling against France. This bill virtually makes every Frenchman who has attained a certain age liable for active service in the army during a period of three years. Further than this, it proposes the novel idea of imposing what is called a "blood tax" on all those who are mentally or physically incapable of service. This tax is fixed at 6 centimes per day for the three years during which the incapable would have served were he able to do so. Even clergymen under this bill are not exempt from service. But whatever the cause of the present strained relations between the two countries, the fact that it exists is evident to the administrative circles of other European states. London officials at latest dates say that more than once | trunks-aye, even to the humblest chip-meersince the first week of June the relations between France and Germany were so strained that the recall of the German ambassador from Paris was hourly expected. If this be the fact, it is evidence that whether it be caused by the sense of defeat still ranking in the French heart or the feeling of insecurity that possesses

cation, Literary Life. We extend a in view of Russia's late aggressive attitude, nevertheless a mutual German and French irritation exists, and has of late become so marked as to create quite a serious feeling of disquietude in Europe

> The Spanish government is reported to be again very auxious about the move ments of the Carlists, who are said to be steadily preparing in Catalonia, all along the French frontier and in the country south of the Ebro, in Aragon and in the mountains of the Centre, the old nurseries and hot beds of past Carlist risings. The government is aware that they are rapidly recruiting men and introducing arms, chiefly over the Pyrenecs. The movements of the Carlist agents and leaders are so careful and so rapid that the government can only form an estimate of their propaganda and preparations by the growing insolence of the rural priests and villagers, by the increasing alarm of a few of the liberals, who begin to find their position very hard, indeed. In the old Carlist provinces the government is in a cruel dilemma. If it acts with severity it might fire the train of insurrection laid by the Carlists, and it prefers to remain quietly on its guard, hoping that the pope and the bishops may yet succeed in deterring the Carlists from disturbing the tranquility of the country. The vatican and the bishops are said to be doing their best to attain this result, but nine out of every ten Spaniards think that the Carlists, like the republicans, will soon be troublesome. A leading supporter of Don Carlos arrived at Rome on last Tuesday, it is supposed, to discuss with the pope a compromise between Carlos and the heirs of Alfonso.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Bismarck will soon go to Kissinger. Mrs. Garfield is said to be worth \$400,000. Sam Jones has a policy of \$12,000 on his

Talmage gets \$5,000 year for an advance copy of his sermon.

President McCosh, of Princeton college, s nearly eighty-six years old. Minister Pendleton will spend his vacation in the south of England. He is very popu-

lar in Berlin. Salvini is wealthy but penurious. would rather walk any day than pay five

cent for a street car. Senator McPherson and ex-Minister Kelley will make addresses at the great Irish gath-

ering at Newark, N. J., July 5. President Cleveland has been asked to visit the great New England fair to be held at Bangor, Me., Aug. 30 to Sept. 5.

The late Col. Hoe was a handsome with pure white hair and beard. His art gallery is one of the finest in New York, The money paid by President Cleveland,

821,500, for his country place has been saved from his salary since he become president. Lieutenant Mannix of the marine corps, has been made a D. D. by the emperor of China. In China D. D. stands for the de gree of the Double Dragon.

Miss Maria Roze has won the hearts of the students of Trinity college, Dublin, who capped her recently with velvet and gold. Old Trinity was always gallant. Parnell's brother is called the peach king

of America. He has 150,000 peach trees; employs 100 men, women and children to attend to them, and nets an income of \$10,000 to \$12,000 for his trouble. Miss E. R. Scidmore, a Washington cor-

respondent, supplied news to ten newspapers during the week of the president's marriage and received \$1,000 as the fruit of her indu

An Expensive Sorrow.

Memphis Appeal.

A dead congressman is an expensive sor-

The Riotous Spirit of Poesy. New Orleans Picayune Jack Crawford, the scout and cowboy, is a

sort of poet lariat of the plains. A Bigger Man than the President. Baltimore American

In the eye of the public just now Mrs. Cleveland is a bigger man than the president.

When Lands are a Blessing

New York Tribune. It should not be forgotten that lands are a blessing to the people only if they are made as free as possible to actual settlers.

Always Speak Well of the Show. Buffalo Express. The baritone of the American Opera company has saved a Detroit reporter from drowning. Moral: Newspaper men who

Liable to Lose It.

can't swim should always speak well of the

Chicago Times. News from General Miles, who at last ac ounts was within two miles of Geronimo and his band, is awaited with anxiety. The army must employ better guides or some day we may lose it.

A Good Example to Follow. Whiteside (Ill.) Herald.

The Chicago Daily News is publishing a new serial by E. P. Roe, entitled "He Fell in Love with His Wife." Herein is a suggestion. Let other men emulate his example and get better acquainted around home.

Sunday Law Against Shaving. Boston Herald. Couldn't the blue laws be invoked to pre-

vent a man from taking a bath on Sunday?

It would be about as sensible as to prohibit

his getting shaved. The Thing in Miniature. Toronto Globe, Quebec furnishes a beautiful instance of the operation of the protective system. A tax was imposed on Lennoxville bakers seeking orders in Sherbrooke, and the former

village will now impose a tax on Sherbrooke

bakers delivering bread in Lennoxville.

Each village will thus be amply protected

against the other, and the happy people will be secured in the privilege of paying the tax in the enhanced prices of their bread.

Morton and Miller. Chicago News. No sooner has the Hon, J. Sterling Morton mbarked for Europe than the far-seeing editor of the Omaha Herald, Dr. George L. Miller, rushes off to New York upon a secret mission. The rivalry between these gifted Nebraska statesmen would be humorous if it were not so bitter and if it were not nant of such portentous events. Dr. Miller's mission in the east may be secret, but we can guess it. When that man Morton gets back from Europe he will have to pay duty or every article he brings back with him in his schaum pipe he intends to bestow upon some favorite lackey. He will find the postoffice at Stinking Water occupied by a hostile democrat, his cata'pa trees all girdled, his fences all down, his name stricken from the list of confidential advisers to the administration-in short, he will discover that some body has been here since he's been gone. Devious and inscrutable are the ways of Dr. cepted the editorship of a Chicago publi- | the military party in Germany, especially | George L. Miller. Disguised in the southi-

quet of "M. L. George," the cranky Omaha journalist goes hither and thither, working his revenges, settling old scores, tearing agape festering wounds and shattering popularidols, like the grim iconoclast and remorseless Nemesis that he is,

To Modjeska as Julia of Verona. Owar Fay Adams in the Home Journal, The tender maid of old Verona's town,

Proteus loved and yet could lightly When sight of Silva did his soul bereave of friendship's dues and honor's fair renown More faithless he than many an untaught

elown), Has waited long for one who should con-Her gentle nature best, and thus in weave

All maiden graces in the woman's crown. Appeared. No other eyes than ours have

seen Verona's constant Julia as she seemed. The cause of hapless maids with fervor

Before of Julia we had merely dreamed!

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

A Talk With Loyal L. Smith. "When I was over in Chicago the other day," said a prominent citizen of Omaha, "I met Loyal L. Smith. He looks just about the same as he did in Omaha. I had quite a chat with him. He isn't doing anything at present except making affidavits and getting other persons to do the same thing to help his creditors out in their night against Lowy. Smith will be in Omaha next week to testify in this case. He says that the creditors will get every cent of the \$75,000 paid by Morse for the stock of goods, and that they will jump onto Lowy for a good many thousands more. It is his opinion that this scrape will cost Lowy over \$100,000 through with fore gets Smith told me that he never got a cent out of Lowy, except his note for \$10,000, which he negotiated. He claims also that his clerks robbed him. I was very frank with him and told him that I thought he was a thief and that everybody else thought so, and that he deserved to be robbed for having anything to do with such a man as Lowy. Smith intimated that he had some idea of going into business again in Omaha, as there was a firm here willing to back him. I told him they had a great deal-more confidence in him than

Some Stage Talk.

"Who is this Celia Alsberg," asked a BEE representative of Treasurer Whitmore of the opera house. "She comes from California, and this is her first season as a star. She started out in California and worked herself as far as Omaha, where her season ended. Next season she will make a tour of the eastern cities. She is the daughter of a rich Jew, who stands ready to back her to the extent of his fortune. She was afraid she would run short of money before she reached Omaha, and she telegraphed the old man for \$2,000. The money reached Omaha on the same day she got here. That's the kind of a backer to have. Miss Alsberg possesses considerable natural dramatic talent herself, and has received an excellent private education for the stage. Her friends have great confidence in her. She has the support of a good company, which, of course, helps out immensely. Lew Morrison, her leading support, receives \$500 a week, and s engaged for next season. Morrison, by the way, has to pay \$250 a week alimony to his divorced wife, Rose Wood. Morrison's daughter travels with him. She is about eighteen years old. All the members of Miss Alsberg's company are selected with considerable care, and are paid good wages. So far, the company has lost but very little money."

"That item in the BEE about the affairs of the Rhea company has created quite a large sized row," remarked Manager Tom Boyd of the opera house. "Jimmy Morrissey at first denied it, but it was soon afterwards con-firmed by Rhea herself. That Morrissey was in love with Miss Wheeler and that Rhea was calous because so much attention was paid to Miss Wheeler by Manager Morrissey there is now no doubt. I see that it is announced that Morrissey is not only going to marry Miss Wheeler, but that he proposes to sue Rhea for \$20,000 damages for slander."

The Richest Man in Nebraska. "In the BEE's estimate of the wealth of Omaha's rich men," remarked one of our bankers, "you underestimated John A. Creighton. I have pretty good reason to believe that he is a richer man than Herman Kountze, whom you put at the head of the list. I believe that Mr. Creighton is worth over \$3,000,000, and he is probably the richest man in Nebraska. Incidentally I think you did Mr. Kountze a little injustice. He has done considerable in his way for Omaha. and has materially assisted several enterprises that I know of. He is doing a big thing for Brownell hall, and he is going to put up one of the finest bank buildings in the west, You also underestimated Mr. Hanscom. He is worth over a million dollars. He has made \$500,000 out of his Hanscom Place property alone."

Underground Wires.

"I don't know exactly when we shall begin work," said Mr. Korty of the newly-organized Edison electric lighting company, "but it will be in the near future. There is one thing certain, and that is that we shall put all our wires underground. That has been demonstrated not only to be a practical method, but the safest and best. With our wires underground we shall have little or no trouble from storms, atmospheric disturbances and other causes of annoyance. The time is near at hand for all kinds of wires to be put under-

The Philosopher Talks. "To put away something for a rainy day is allright," said the philosopher, "but from the way some men keep on accumulating riches until they die one would think they were always looking out for several years of rainy days. So far as I am concerned I believe in taking life comfortably and enjoying myself to a reasonable extent, even if I don't save quite as much money as the man who denies himself every pleasure and luxury and keeps track of every cent. I want some of the benefit of my hard-carned dollars. I brought nothing into this world, and I know very well that no man can take any thing with him when he goes into the next world. I am more and more impressed with this fact every day. Look at the men who die and leave millions behind them. Very few of them ever had any enjoyment out of their money, but kept right on working and accumulating until almost the very day of their death. I don't care to be a very rich man if I can't enjoy my wealth in a rational way as I go along."

Horse Sense.

"I saw a good exhibition of borse sense on Sixteeath street the other night," said a gentleman to a representative of the BEE. noticed a horse and buggy going along slowly, and saw that the two men in the buggy were helplessly drunk and asleep. One of them was leaning over on the dashboard, while the other was reclining across the back of his companion. The reins were hanging down over the shaft. The horse walked along as if he knew what was the matter, until a policeman took the outfit in charge. The horse had walked all the way from a North Omaha road house, and was on his way to the livery stable where he belonged.

The Loyal Legion at Leavenworth "Did we have a good time? Well, I should shout," said Frank E. Moores, who returned last evening with the Nebraska delegation from Fort Leavenworth, where the Kansas commandery of the Loyal Legion was organized and the officers installed on Thursday. We arrived there at 10 o'clock in the morning,

gramme. There were four troops of cavalry, a battery of light artillery, and a regiment of infantry. The reviewing officer was General Potter, commanding Fort Leavenworth, The troops gave a drill in the various branches of the service, and the cavalry with drawn sabers made a charge at full gallop on the spectators, there being 10,000 persons present. The Loyal Legion had the post of honor in the rear of the reviewing officer. At 8 o'clock in the evening the commandery of Nebraska, through its commander, Colonel Savage, and Major Brown, recorder, installed the officers of the commandery of Kansas. At 10 o'clock the band struck up a grand march, and we all marched to the banquet hall, which was a tent 150 feet long and twenty feet wide. Two long tables ran lengthwise and one crosswise, At the cross table sat General Potter, General McCook, General Smith, commander of the Soldiers' home, Colonel Dawes, and the mayor of Leavenworth. In the course of an hour, after the various courses had been served, the popping of champagne corks began and made things lively. I noticed that General McCook, who had full charge the whole affair, began to get a little nervous. He finally went out, and soon returned and took his seat. Hardly had he done so, when unexpectedly to all three shots were heard. Every person looked around in surprise and didn't know what to make of it. Some thought that shooting scrape had taken place, or that the prisoners in the guardhouse had attempted to escape and had been fired upon. In a few seconds the long roll was sounded. A volley of artillery followed from four gatling guns, which fired 1,200 shots inside of ten minutes. Three hundred soldiers, who had been quietly stationed in the vicinity of the tent, now gave us a fusilade of ten minutes from their muskets, and the shouts of the officers calling company G., H., B., &c., to fall in were heard inside the tent. This made the surprise, arranged by General Mc Cook, more and more realistic. By this time the members of the Loyal Legion had tumbled to the tacket-racket is the right name for the noise and confusion-and they got up on their chairs and put one foot on the table and sent up a shout that would have split the ears and heart of Jeff Davis. After the at tack, speeches followed, and at three o'clock in the morning the banquet ended with all the boys singing the old army refrain, Jeff

Has "Every Man His Price?"

hoarse? Well, I should say so."

Davis didn't get a dod darn clam.' Am I

Rec. W. R. Lowrie in Church Union. Has "every man his price?" I am an optimist, and vote no. I have known a man to refuse to do business on the Lord's day, though to his interest. I have known a stockholder to sell out his shares when the street railway began running on that day. I have known men to refuse calls, to stay where duty called and not salary. I have known a gentleman to travel in Europe, do much of it on foot, save expense in this way, and hand back to his benefactors the balance of the purse which they had given him for his trip. I have seen men pay debts which the creditors had forgotten were owed them: I have seen people give of their means till it hurt, and yet they gave, because they feel that they ought. I have known men whom money couldn't buy, nor place tempt. Time would fail me to tell of men of whom the world in which they fived, moved, and had their being, was not worthy, and didn't begin to be. I vote in the negative, the author of the above phrase trary notwithstanding. Lord Macaulay says that of all ridiculous spectacles, none is more so than the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. Is it only public men who all have their price? I repel the thought as not true of dime richer. private life. The church and even the world, unchurchly as it is, is full of incorruptible and unpurchasable men, let the pessimist say what he may.

A Chicago Struggle with French. Rome Letter to Philadelphia Tele graph: She hails from Chicago. She alwaysinterlards her conversation with alleged French phrases, because, as she declares give her a "distin-goo" air. "Combien far est-il a shop de Madame Ducrong, le French modest?" I heard her ask the porter in the hotel the first time I ever saw ner. She was evidently acting as intepreter to a California friend, for when the porter replied, with a bewildered shrug of his shoulders, "Je necomprehends pas," madame, she trans-lates his reply as "It's very far, madame." So she hailed a cab, and handing the milliner's card to the driver, she directed him to "aller there" An "English spoken" sign on the Corso allured Mrs. Boodle into a dry goods shop. "Parlez-yous English?" she said to the first man she saw, who happened to be a gentle man, who, with his hat in his hand, and his hand behind his back, was talking to a lady. After several desperate efforts he managed to make Mrs. B. understand he was not a salesman. "Oh! excusez-me," she said. "Je vous took for une garcon de le store." To the first man she espied behind a counter she re peated her inquiry: "Parlez-vous English."

"Yees, madame," said the yardstick nan, "We spoke zee English ici. What man. will madame dayzeer?" 'Aves-vous de silk stockings?"

He showed her some. She wanted them with clocks. He didn't understand Her French came to her in a good stead. "Avec horloge," she said. He looked at his customer, then at the

stockings, then at space, but he couldn't extract a suggestion from any of these objects. He pointed to the clock. Boodle bobbed her head with a satisfied air. He was more mystified than ever. He finally resolved that the lady was crazy, so he shifted her to a fellow trade man who spoke the same sort of English but the new woman soon under stood what madame wanted. "I see by Harper's Bazar that the finest black silk stockings with a thin yellow clock are Comme il Faut. Are

these Faut's?" do not comprehend, madame." "Yes, you do: you comprenez all right, want to know if these are Comme il

"Oh! Certainment, madame. Tees are "Wet!, where's his name or trademark? I don't see it. They settled the question somehow or other. Then Mrs. Boodle came to talk

of the price, and she had an opportunity of using her favorite word, "Combien." Quinze francs la paire. "I think that means twenty-five francs," she said, soliloquizingly. Five into twenty-five goes five times. Dear me: That's five doltars. Oh! They're much

too high."
"Comment, madame?" "They're too high; trop hant,"
"Ah! Zay are too high. Will medame

somesing lowers" Yes; she wanted to see something

much lower, the lowest they had in silk. So he took down from a shelf a green box which he introduced with this obser-Tees are ze lowest we have; but zay

are for de genteelmen"-thereupon exhibiting to her some men's socks. It required several minutes to pacify Mrs. Ho die, who at first considered herself insulted, and kept frequently remark-ing, "To think I would wear stockings that come no higher than my ankles!" Mrs. B. tells me that she doesn't care much for Rome, and that she is going to incry back to Paris, where everything is so gay and "morvay." Oh, I love Paris They call it Paris the ben I suppose because it's always ringing with noise.

The review was the first thing on the pro-When will you marry me, my bonny maid." "Can we not wait?" said she. You know that I love you; but, dear, I m afraid You soon will get weary of me." You soon will get weary of me."

lien he vowed and swore to love and ador.

He prayed on his bended knee,
le said, with a sigh, "If I wait I shall die,"

He was a man, you see,

Sugar and cream! sugar and cream!

When we are married 'twill be a swees But the sugar and cream they passed like a dream;
Alas! they could never agree.
She said, 'Let us part; you've broken my
heart!' heart!'
"I think!' is best," said he,
"When I'm gone you will miss me a thousand times o'er."
"Oh, no! not at all!" said he.
Then away she went, stamping and slamming
the door; She was a woman, you see.
Needles and pins! needles and pins! Five minutes, precisely, five minutes had fled,
She opened the door with a sigh;
"Since we have agreed to part," she said,
"I wanted to say good bye!
"We never shall most any more!" she wept— "Alone we must live and die! And the we must live and die!"
Then he opened his arms and in she crept,
And that's how they said good-bye!
Let the bells ring! let the bells ring!
Man without woman is but a poor thing! It is related of a popular clergyman that he started a dull praying meeting recently by announcing that he "didn't propose to act as umpire for a sleeping match."

A little child, hearing a minister preaching a sermon, and observing him very vehement in his words and gestures, cried out: " Mother, why don't the people let the man out of the It is said that there are 10,000 families in Chicago without a copy of the bible. The number without a copy of a paper containing the latest base-ball news is much less, so the suffering is not so great as might be supposed. A Virginia City saloonkeeper, who was making arrangements for a slugging match in that city, knocked out one of the elergymen of that place in one round by calling on him and asking the Ioan of a lot of chairs from the chapel, on which to seat the spectators at the fight. He offered the preacher a free ticket for the use of the chairs.

They have an accommodating set of christ-

IMPIETIES.

How They Said Good-Bye

When a man marries his trouble begins,

They have an accommodating set of christians in Indianapolis. The Sentinel, of that city, says that several churches which held Thursday evening prayer meetings propose to commence their services an hour earlier than usual, to give their members an opportunity to attend the theatre on the same

The ruling passion strong in death was characteristically illustrated on the occasion of a clergyman's prayer for a dying toll-keeper. The poor man had not many hours to live, and the clergyman was in the middle of his prayer. "Stop a moment," interrupted the toll-man, "I think that I hear a wagen."

A clergyman who preached in a small town back of Newburgh, Orange county, informed a reporter of the Kingston Freeman that the only way he can get a congregation to the weekly prayer service of his church is to announce the Sunday preceding the service "that after the prayer meeting Thursday evening arrangements will be made for a fes-tival."

There is a man in San Francisco who There is a man in San Francisco who seems to be soundly converted, and he shows his faith by his works. He recently sent a comb to a hotel keeper in Piumas with the explanation that he had stolen it, adding: "Since which I have been born of the Spirit of God & therefore I have become a son of God & God my father tells me to be honest and right everything I don rong So far as in we be Possible or be will discharif me yet. in me is Possible or he will disinherit me yet again."

"Please, sir, will you buy a ticket for the Cedar street church strawberry festival? They're only 25 cents," said a little mite of a girl to a gentleman sitting on the piazza of a Swan street boarding-house yesterday afterswan street boarding-house yesterday after-noon, tendering him a square of yellow paste-board as she spoke. "I'm sorry, but I'm going out of town and will not be able to at-tend," replied the good-natured man, desir-ous of avoiding a point-blank refusal. "I have some 10-cent tickets for those who can't attend," promptly responded the quick-witted solicitor. She went out of the gate a

A Bad Practice.

Estelline (D. T.) Bell: "What is the prisoner charged with?" asked a Dakota judge of the man who made the com-"He drew a revolver and tried to shoot

me while we were playing a game of poker.

"What made him do it?" "He was trying to convice me it was all right for him to have four aces when I had at least one myself."
"That's enough," replied the judge ex-

citedly; "I sentence him to ten years' hard labor." "Hold on," put in the prisoner, "ain't

you sentencing me for pulling that gun on pretty slim evidence?"
"The sentence isn't for that, but for

claiming there were five aces in a pack "But you haven't any more evidence

on that point.' 'I don't need much evidence-I know

it is one of your tricks. I have played poker with you myself and you tried the same game on me and I said then I'd get even with you, and I have. Mr. take charge of the prisoner. I'll see if this pernicious habit of running in a cold deck can't be stopped. The hope of this country is in the purity of the game."

A Bad Fall.

The twenty months old child of Mrs, Schwirtz, who is stopping at the Women's Christain home on Farnam street fell out of the second story window this afternoon, sustaining severe injuries. The doctor says that the child is dangerously but not necessarily fatally hurt.

## BAD BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors.

With loss of Hair, Glandulor Swellings, Ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, Aboessoe, Tumors, Carbuncies, Biotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dripsy, Enaemia, Deblity, Chronic Rhoumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an impure and impoverished conditation of the blood, are speedly curod by the Cuticura Rosolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, assisted by Cuticura, the great skin, cure, and Cuticura Soap, and exquisite skin beautifier, externally. beautifier, externally. SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Bachardson, custom house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 scrofulous ulcers broke out on my body, until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and hooked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1850 I beard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured." Sworn to before U.S. Com. J. D. CHAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I over saw was cared by the use of five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. The Soap takes the "coske" here as a predigmal soap. "cake" here as a medicinal scap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists.

Frankfort, Kan.

VARICOSED SORE LEGS. My wife used the Cuticura Remedies for a sore lettenused by varicose veins, with entire and perfect satisfaction. Mrs. John Placety was size cured of a sere leg of long standing by be same treatment. JNO.M.COOPER. Druggist,

CUTICURA REMEDIES. Sold everywhere. Price, Cutioura, 50 ots; Cutioura Soap, 25 ets.: Cutioura Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Porten Dang and Chemical. Co., Monton Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." PIMPLES, Blackheads, Shin Biomishes and Baby Humors use Cuticuta Soap.

